

**Table 3. Estimated Risk for Childhood Leukemia Associated with Urine and Blood Levels of Metals (µg/L) \* for Case Children and Families Compared with Control Children and Families Living in Churchill County**

Metal	Case vs. Comparison (Child)		Case vs. Comparison (Families) <sup>†</sup>	
	Odds Ratio <sup>‡</sup>	P-Value <sup>§</sup>	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Antimony	1.40	0.31	0.80	0.36
Arsenic	0.60	0.22	0.67	0.11
Barium	0.91	0.77	0.86	0.52
Cesium	0.64	0.25	0.74	0.20
Cobalt	0.84	0.68	1.18	0.45
Lead (urine) (µg/dL) <sup>  </sup>	0.64	0.24	0.98	0.93
Lead (blood) (µg/dL) <sup>  </sup>	0.33	0.002	1.24	0.36
Manganese	1.51	0.30	0.96	0.84
Mercury (urine)	0.84	0.66	0.89	1.03
Mercury (blood)	1.15	0.68	1.50	0.14
Molybdenum	0.82	0.64	0.77	0.27
Selenium (serum)	0.75	0.42	0.84	0.48
Thallium	0.68	0.35	0.80	0.34
Tungsten	0.78	0.57	1.06	0.82
Uranium	NC <sup>¶</sup>	NC	1.11	0.62

\* Micrograms per liter

† Family members include parents/guardians only.

‡ The odds ratio is the estimated relative risk of leukemia associated with one standard error of the geometric mean increase in the blood or urine level of each chemical. Odds ratios are not reported if fewer than 60% of cases and controls had detectable levels of the chemical in their blood or urine.

§ The P-value is from likelihood ratio test. The P-value estimates the probability that the deviation of the odds ratio from 1.0 (no difference in risk) is due to chance. A P-value less than 0.05 suggests that chance is unlikely to explain the deviation.

|| Micrograms per deciliter

¶ Not Calculated. Less than 60% of the study population had detectable levels of this metal.

**Metals that were analyzed in the Churchill County investigation but that were detected in fewer than 60% of the participants were:**

Cadmium  
Nickel  
Chromium